THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

VOLUME II. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 5618, (1858.) NUMBER 6.

The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN & CO.,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

Terms of Subscription.

Per Annum, payable in advance,.....$5
Per Quarter,.....$1 50
Per Six Months.....$3
For the Eastern States, Utah, and Europe,.....$3
Per Copy,.....12c.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates:
One Square of ten lines, one month.....4 00
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEVADA.—"Remembrances" is too lengthy for insertion. Shall we return it for condensation? Please favor us again.

SPICER.—Your article is worthy of the signature. Please propose the remedy, and we will insert the "Disorder."

B. W. H.—The authorities *are* in our possession. We shall be most happy to have you call.

E. S. S.—Could you expect a place in our columns after our repeatedly stating the necessity of writing *short* articles to the point?

T. R., M. S., H. M.—Your answers to Arithmetical Question, in No. 4, are wrong: by proving the additions, &c., your errors will be apparent.

P. S., T. M., S. G.—The Solutions of Charade No. 6, and also of the above are correct; the one proposed by S. G., being unaccompanied by its Solution, cannot be inserted.

EARLY SUBSCRIBER.—In future, please complain of neglect of delivery by a line addressed to us by P. O., or otherwise, if "inconvenient to drop in."

IDIGNANT.—We did not insert your advertisement, or card, there being but the foregoing signature. Further, we beg to state, it *is* our prerogative to decline such; for, even if accompanied by two dollars, it is no "equivalent." If true, come out honorably like a man, over your own name, and we will pay you tenfold the amount you enclosed—which, by-the-by, is subject to your written order.

LYCURGUS.—Emanuel Swedenborg, the founder of a sect called the New Jerusalem Church, was born at Stockholm, in 1689. During 1743, he imbibed a belief that he was admitted to an intercourse with the invisible world, and though we cannot judge how far he was right or wrong, this much we do know, that he was a man of eminent piety and sound learning, considering the time in which he lived. But we also find his works teeming with errors, even as far as ordinary experience goes. They were the result of the ignorance of his age. This leads us to the conclusion that his angels, like the spirits of the modern spiritualists, were anything but reliable in their communications—although we cannot deny the latter. As to his idea of the "Internal sense of Scripture," there is much truth in the theory; but *his* "Arcana Cœlesta," as little as that of the Jews under the name of the *Zohar* (The Splendor.) which asserts of itself a similar predicate, are by no means the true oracles and interpreters of that sense. It is strange that Swedenborg and the Zohar frequently coincide, which probably is owing to his having read a translation of that book. The Zohar purports to have been written about 1,900 years ago, by R. Shimeon ben Jochai; but a number of anachronisms and other slips, in the same, betray a a modern hand and age—however ancient the basis may have been.

RELIGIOUS FAITH.—We will receive your children, with or without the terms you propose. We feel it a duty to do so.

LOVER OF POETS.—*Homer.*—Respecting the life of this greatest of poets, we must be content to remain in ignorance—no memorial of it having been preserved. The biography of him which is ascribed to Herodotus, is undoubtedly fabulous. The time even in which he lived has been variously stated. It is, however, generally supposed to have been between 880 and 950 B. C.

QUERIST.—Lewis De Berken was the first who invented, in 1456, the art of cutting and polishing diamonds by means of a wheel and diamond-powder; but *Berquin* was the author of Idyls, the Childrens' Friend, &c. Therefore, you will perceive your teacher has fallen into an error, through the similarity of pronunciation of the two names.

SCULPTOR.—We cannot reply more fully than by stating that Phidias produced the colossal statues of Minerva and Jupiter Olympus of gold and ivory; the former was twenty-six cubits in height, and the latter about the same, although seated upon a throne.

VALLECITO.—Please refer to Gleaner, No. 43, for a reply.

EFFECTS OF PROPORTION.—It is singular that both the outside and the inside of this church (St. Peter's at Rome,) although at the first aspect they fill the heart with a sublime sense of majesty, do not appear so vast as they are in reality. Some critics affirm that this is a defect in the structure; others maintain that the gradual developement of its grandeur, though it does not immediately convey to the eye an idea of its extraordinary magnitude, is but a consequence of its perfect symmetry; and I believe that these last are in the right. You must frequently have remarked that beautiful human figures, as well male as female, appear less than those of equal size that are not so well formed. I have often made the same observation on trees. The finest oak I ever saw did not appear to me so tall or so large as others around it, which were less beautiful, and which in fact were less in size.—*Coun Stolberg's Travels.*

When the public condemn you, seriously ask yourself what good you have done; when they applaud, what harm.

Heroines of Sacred History.

[CONTINUED FROM NO. 5, PAGE 2.]

A circle of ladies surrounded a table upon which was placed all that could tempt a fastidious palate. Grapes and wine, and pomegranates, Arabian dates and all that was rare and delicious was before them. Upon a raised seat, sat Queen Vashti. Tall and commanding, she looked the sovereign. Her dress was of golden tissue, while from the royal tiara glittering with jewels, fell a rose colored veil spotted with gold.

When the chamberlains entered, she started in angry surprise. "What means this intrusion upon our privacy?" she said, haughtily.

The chamberlain, with a lowly obeisance, delivered the king's command for her to appear before the princes in the banquet hall. The queen gazed upon him a moment in silence, while her brilliant eyes flashed fire, the color grew deep upon her cheek, and her bosom was stirred with powerful emotion.

"Do I hear you aright my lord?"

"You do, most royal lady. The king expects you."

"Is the king mad!" she cried with a burst of wrath, for her spirit was out in all its power. "What! doth he bid me, the queen! descend from her state, to appear in the midst of a drunken revel? Doth he bid a delicate lady come forth from her privacy to submit to the wantom gaze of his idle, half-inebriated courtiers! Return, my lords—there is some mistake in this." And the self-willed lady drew her veil around her and resumed her seat, panting with all the anger of outraged dignity and womanly delicacy.

"Nay, royal Vashti, hear me," said Harbona. "It is the king's command, and I dare not return without the queen."

"How! do ye stand arguing with me thus, as if ye deemed I would obey this insolent command!" and the diamonds in her tiara flashed not more vividly than the eyes of the ireful queen, while gazing upon the trembling eunuchs.

"You will not thus rebel against—" began Abagtha, but he was cut short by the enraged queen—rising from her seat, her glittering robes falling around her.

"Begone, slaves!" she cried, stretching her hand majestically towards them; "begone! and tell your king *I will not come!*"

The chamberlains turned and immediately quitted the saloon. A great commotion succeeded their departure. Some gentle spirits shrank aghast at the daring of the queen; but there were many there who applauded her lofty resolution.

"What, ladies!" exclaimed Princess Roxa, wife of Mamucan; "shall we be abject slaves to our husbands! Shall they dare, when they may choose it, to drag us from our retirement? Shall we have no reserves, no rights uninvaded? Let us all imitate the strength of mind of our royal mistress, and resist all unlawful usurpations, if we would have any freedom left!"

"The noble Roxa is right," said Princess Zeresh. "As it is, we have not sufficient liberty. In other lands, woman is free to walk out, or attend assemblies of both sexes, when she pleases, while we are shut up in our tiresome abodes, and watched and guarded like children. If our royal mistress had given way to this lawless encroachment of our rights it would have become a precedent, and our lords would be sending for us, like slaves to amuse their drunken companions!"

The fair orators were applauded, and encouraged by the example of their queen, high resolves, were passed to resist their husband's orders when not agreeable, and even to demand from them more freedom. These wise observations were unheeded by the queen. She sat wrapped in her veil, plunged in deep thought, her bosom agitated with a variety of emotions. Now regreting, now applauding, her refusal to obey the king. She listened intently, expecting the return of the chamberlains, or some other indication of the result of the step she had taken; but nothing was heard except the chatting of her guests—and, exhausted with the violence of her emotions, she dismissed the ladies and retired.

With trembling lips the chamberlains bore to the king his queen's refusal to appear before him. The wrath of the king was loud and deep. "She refuses to come!" he exclaimed. "Is my royal will disputed? Am I bearded by a subject in my own palace?"

Harbona advanced to allay the king's anger, and spoke so judiciously of woman's rights and immunities, that his ire began to cool. But this suited not the views of Prince Mamucan, and he sought to keep alive the wrath of the king.

"Truly, a fine example of obedience to our wives!" he said, with a sneer, to Carshena, but loud enough to be heard by the king. "I should not wonder if this breed a revolt in the Seraglio, and in future we shall be obliged to obey the women!"

"By Ahrimanes! you speak the truth, Mamucan," said the king, his anger reviving. "If I submit to this, I may never hope to rule my women again. What shall we do, princes, to punish the refractory woman?"

There was silence in the banquet hall—each one fearing to hazard an opinion on this delicate subject, lest the king should in future regret any harsh measures he had undertaken at their suggestion—interfering between man and wife being proverbially dangerous. The wily Mamucan was the first to speak.

"If my lord, the king, will listen to the advice of his servant," he said, humbly, "no trifling punishment will have any effect. The women will all, no doubt, presume upon the daring of their mistress and give us trouble, and nothing will strike terror into their souls and reduce them to obedience, except the queen be *repudiated.*"

The nobles were astonished at the boldness of Mamucan, and even the king seemed staggered at the proposal.

"Believe me, my lord, continued the prince following up the blow; "it is the only measure to pursue. You may never hope to bend the lofty spirit of Vashti; and your other women taking example by her disobedience, will break all rule, and cost you much trouble to bring them again into subjection. Vashti, the queen, hath not only done the king wrong, but hath

striken at the peace of the princes and people of Persia and Media, and, in their name, I demand this sacrifice. When this deed of the queen's shall be noised abroad, will not the women roply to their husbands' commands—'The king cannot force the queen to obey him, and shall we obey you?'"

Still the king answered not. Several others now spoke, whose wives the haughty queen had offended, or whose views she had thwarted, recommending the king to turn Vashti away and take a more pliant wife.

"This is a good advice," said Carshena, willing to do his friend, Mamucan, a service. "Let the king take a more blooming maiden. Queen Vashti is old, and her temper soured, a younger and fairer queen would be more obedient and gentle."

Other seeing the king's eyes sparkle at the thought, now warmly advocated the measure, each recommending some young beauty to the king's notice. This advice was well received, and requesting his Seven Counsellors to meet him the next day, he dismissed the assembly.

Soon a decree went forth into all the hundred and twenty provinces over which Artaxerxes reigned, written in the various languages of the many nations there congregated, that Vashti, the queen of Persia was repudiated for refusing to comply with the king's commands. It further declared that, under penalty of the like fate, all women are commanded to obey their husbands, that every man might rule in his own house.

This decree was enrolled among the laws of the Medes and Persians that were voted *unalterable*. It was further commanded that the fairest maidens of the land should be brought to the palace of Artaxerxes, in Susa, that the king might choose another queen. The fate of Vashti was thus soon decided; and she was sent from the palace in disgrace. Her followers, the revolutionary chieftainesses, lowered their standards in token of submission, and silence and fear reigned in the Women's Court.

How gentle a touch will sometimes set in motion the machinery of the world! These events apparently unimportant except to the actors, were big with the fate of the Hebrews who were spread over Persia and Media. The refusal of a Persian queen to obey her husband, prevented the massacre of thousands of innocent persons, for it produced her removal from the throne, and placed upon it, a Hebrew maiden. Will the scoffer at an especial Providence, read this; and not trace in it the fingers of God? In His hand are the hearts of princes. He guides them to the accomplishment of his purposes. His "peculiar people" were not forgotten. He still watched over them with a parent's care. He willed not their total destruction, and "shortened those days" of death and sorrow for Abraham's sake from whom they sprang, and for His sake who should spring from them.

In the suburbs of the city of Susa, by the river's side, and concealed from view by stunted cypresses, stood a lone hut, formed of mud which was hardened in the sun, and thatched with date-leaves. Here resided Mordecai, once a man of wealth in Judea, but subsequently carried captive to Babylon with his King Jeconiah, when the country was conquered by Nebuchodnossor. Mordecai now gained a scanty subsistence by laboring in the city, and lived in this retired spot in order to escape notice. When the news of the king's decree reached him, his heart bounded with joy. He now saw a way open for the advancement of his people, and with many a silent prayer and ejaculation of praise, he sought his home. The hut of Mordecai, wretched as it was in appearance, contained a jewel of inestimable value. Here dwelt a Jewish maiden of rare beauty, who, upon the death of her father, was left to the care of her uncle Mordecai. Determined to place his peerless niece upon the list of virgin candidates, he lost no time in seeking her. As he approached her apartments, he heard her voice accompanied by the Psaltery. She was singing a mournful song, written by Prophet Jeremiah, telling of the sorrows and wrongs of her country.

"Nay, Hadassah!" cried Mordecai, bursting in, "cease the mourning and sing a song of joy and thanksgiving. The Lord will have pity upon Judah, and Israel will again flourish as the cedar of Lebanon!" Hadassah gazed with surprise in her uncle's face. He was completely changed. No longer dejected and mournful, he was now joyous and triumphant.

"What hath thus excited thee, my uncle?" she asked. In an exulting tone, he related the disgrace of Vashti, and the king's command that the fairest virgins should be brought to he palace, that the king might choose a queen. "And where shall he find a fairer than my Hadassah!" exclaimed her uncle. "Where is there a skin of more delicate tint? where a more glowing cheek? where more lustrous eyes and glossy hair, or more stately form?

Hadassah sank into a seat, and the boasted glow faded from her cheek.

"Why, how now, silly maiden!" said Mordecai, "why is this; wilt thou not be a queen!

"Alas, no uncle," she said. "Spare me this trial. My spirit shrinks from the giddy height you would bid me attain. What! leave my dearest uncle—my quiet home, and mingle with the corrupt and gilded slaves of a court?"

"I looked not for this aversion, Hadassah! Hast thou no ambition? Think what it is to be the bride of a monarch! to outshine all the maidens of this vast land!"

"Uncle! wouldst thou have me wed the uncircumcised! the enemy of our faith and oppressor of our people! It cannot be that thou shouldst counsel this, mine uncle!"

"It is for thy faith, and for thy people I would ask it, girl. Thou art an instrument of the Lord for the salvation of Judah! A Jewish maiden upon the throne, and the horn of Judea will be once more exalted. In my soul I feel thou wilt be the chosen of the king, and then what power will be thine! The injuries and extortions inflicted on our race, will cease, and we shall obtain instead, benefits, perchance release from captivity. Arouse thee, Hadassah! Jehovah sends thee forth to save the people! Like Deborah, and Judith, thou wilt stand forth in our annals as a savior of our country. What! a Hebrew maiden, and refuse her God!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Beard.

The comparative advantages and propriety of shaving, and of permitting the beard to grow, it is perhaps not easy to determine. On the side of beards it has been argued that nature must have bestowed such an appendage for the purpose of being worn; and that, as Tertullian affirmed, it is "blasphemy against the face" to reject it altogether. It is certain, also, that a well-kept beard adds greatly to dignity of appearance, and finally sets off other parts of the countenance, and in particular gives great expression to the eyes. A comparison of bearded and beardless portraits is generally much to the advantage of the former. It is difficult to suppose that Leonardo da Vinci, or Cardinal Bembo, or Cranmer, or the Shah of Persia, would look so well without their beards; and in Turkey it is impossible to compare the men who have been shaven, and otherwise Europeanized, with the bearded civilians in their flowing robes, without feeling that the former are, to use an Oriental similie, "plucked pigeons" in comparison. We have heard much of the dignified and stately appearance of the Turks, but such a comparison enables us to perceive that most of their dignity is in their beards and their dresses. Then we must also take into account the trouble of shaving, which made Seume, a German writer, say in his journal: "To-day I threw my powder apparatus out of the window. When will come the blessed day when I shall send the shaving-apparatus after it?"

On the other hand it may be alleged that as the beard has always been shaven wherever men became highly civilized, its growth must have been found incompatible with the convenience and refinements of such a state, and would be a serious incumbrance in many delicate acts. Besides we find that, among all bearded nations, the beard has always been invested with peculiar sacredness, which preserves it from any kind of violation; and as it is the tendency of civilization to eradicate prejudices, this would suffer among the rest, and men would live in continual peril of the practical jokes and rough handling which so conspicuous an appendage would seem almost to invite. Then it may be questioned whether the care which the beard would require to keep it in a decent state, and to prevent it becoming a receptacle for dust and other impurities, is not fully equal to any that shaving occasions. In point of mere appearance, also, it may be stated that what the eyes lose by the absence of a beard obtains a full compensation, except in old age, by the greater advantage with which the mouth appears. Upon the whole, speaking from the experience of those Europeans who have worn a beard in other lands, it may be said that the law of this matter should be for every man to shave or not to shave, as his age, circumstances, pursuits and inclinations might render the most convenient to him.

The practice of shaving probably originated at first from its being found that the beard afforded too good a hold to an enemy in battle. This is the cause assigned for the origin of shaving among the Greeks, about the time of Alexander, and in most countries we find that the practice is first adopted by military men, and that men of pacific and learned pursuits retain their beards much later. The Greeks continued to shave until the time of Justinian, in whose reign long beards became again fashionable, and remained in use until Constantinople was taken by the Turks. The Romans appear to have derived the custom of shaving from the inhabitants of Sicily, who were of Greek origin; for we find that a number of barbers were sent from thence to Rome, in the year 296 B. C.; and the refinement of shaving daily is said to have been first introduced by no less a person than Scipio Africanus. At the expiration of the republic, beards had become very rare; and historians mention the alarm in which some of the emperors lived lest some of their barbers should cut their throats.—For the sake of concealing the scars on his face, the emperor Hadrian wore a beard, and this, of course, brought that appendage into use; but the custom did not long survive him, although his two immediate succecessors wore beards in the character of philosophers. Among the Romans, shaving did not commence immediately on the appearance of the hair; the youth was suffered to acquire a small beard, and the operation of shaving was performed for the first time with a great deal of ceremony. Persons of quality had the operation performed for their sons by persons of greater quality than themselves; and this act rendered such persons the adoptive fathers to the children. The day was a festival; visits of ceremony were paid to the young men, who received presents from their friends; and the first growth of the beard was solemnly consecrated to some deity—usually to the household gods.

The ancient German nations shaved the beard, except that on the upper lip; and what is expressly stated of one tribe was probably true of the rest—that they allowed no young man to shave or cut his hair, until he had killed an enemy in battle. The ancient Goths, Franks, Gauls and Britons, also, wore only mustaches, the hair of which they suffered to grow to a very inconvenient length. The Saxons wore long beards, but, at the introduction of Christianity, the laity began, by degrees, to imitate the clergy, who were shaven; they, however, still retained the hair on the upper lip. The Danes appear to have worn their beards. Sueno, the first Danish chief who invaded England, was surnamed "Forkbeard." The Normans shaved their beards entirely, and looked upon the appendage with so much distaste, as an indication of misery and distress, that they were the great apostles of shaving wherever they came. Accordingly, they endeavored to persuade or compel the English to shave the hair of the upper lips. The great majority yielded to the necessity of the case, but there were many who chose rather to leave the country than resign their whiskers. However, beards again had their day. In the fourteenth century they became again fashionable, and continued until the beginning of the seventeenth. At the latter date the dimensions had become much contracted, and they were soon after relinquished, the mustaches only being retained; and at the commencement of the last century the practice of shaving the whole face had become universal. In these latter changes the example of France was followed. In that country, Henry VI. was the last sovereign who wore a tolerably fine beard. He was succeeded by a beardless minor, in compliment to whom the courtiers shaved all their beards except the mustaches. The succession of another minor confirmed the custom, and ultimately the mustaches also disappeared. The Spaniards, more tardily influenced by French example, kept their beards until the French and English were beginning to relinquish even mustaches. Perhaps they would have kept the cherished appendage to this day, but a French prince (Philip V.) mounted the Spanish throne with a shaved chin. The courtiers, with heavy hearts, imitated the prince; and the people, with heavier hearts, imitated the courtiers. The popular feeling on the subject, however, remains recorded in the proverb: "Since we have lost our beards we have lost our souls."

With respect to beards among ecclesiastics, as the practice has differed somewhat from that of the laity, it requires to be separately noticed. Sometimes the clergy of the Western Church were enjoined to wear beards, under an impression that shaving was an effeminate practice, and that a beard well became the gravity of the ecclesiastical character; and at other times shaving was enforced, from an idea that pride was too apt to lurk beneath a venerable beard. It is related that Guillaume Duprat, Bishop of Clermont, who assisted at the Council of Trent, and built the College of the Jesuits at Paris, had the finest beard that ever was seen. It was too fine a beard for a bishop; and the canons of his cathedral, in full chapter assembled, came to the barbarous resolution of shaving him.—Accordingly, when next he came to the choir, the dean, the *prevot*, and the *chantre*, approached with scissors and razors, soap, basin and warm water. He took to his heels at the sight, and escaped to his castle of Beauregard, about two miles from Clermont, where he fell sick from vexation and died.

The Sabbatical River.

THE סמבטיון

[CONTINUED FROM 2D PAGE, NO. 5.]

The Talmudists mention another river Sabbatius. They could not, as some suppose, have derived their information respecting it from Josephus; for this historian was little read by them, because they were for the most part unacquainted with Greek. Besides, they place this river in Media; but that mentioned by Josephus was in Syria. Jonathan ben Uzziel, whose paraphrase has been so highly valued, and who flourished before the time of Josephus, refers to the Sabbatius. He introduces God as addressing his people, and promising that, when carried away captive, he would miraculously divide the rivers of Babylon for their passage, and give them a secure retreat beyond the Sabbatius. Then the Sabbatius, on which the Jews were to find a permanent refuge from their enemies, was situated beyond Babylon. Some of the Jews appeal to the miracle of its currrent to prove to the incredulous that the Sabbath ought still to be observed. "That river ought to convince you that the Sabbath is still a sacred day," they affirm with as much confidence as if they could demonstrate the existence of such a stream. Others complain that the current of the river was so rapid and brought down such quantities of rocks in its waters, that it was impossible to pass it without violating the Sabbath. Thus those who were on the further bank were kept in continual captivity. In the letter which has been attributed to Prester John, a different reason is given for the impracticability of passing the river. It relates that troops were stationed along the banks to prevent the Jews from crossing the river and dispersing over other parts of the country. Finally, the Jews have

supposed, without a shadow of reason, that kings of their nation and religion have possessed, along the banks of the Sabbatius, extensive dominions peopled entirely by their countrymen.

Manasseh ben Israel has not failed to mention a river so intimately connected with the glory of his nation. According to him the ten tribes were carried away captive to three different places: 1st. To the Antioch, which was near Daphne.—The emperor Constantine, though a skilful interpreter, has made but a poor translation of this passage in Manasseh. He makes that author to say that the ten tribes were carried to the environs of Antioch. It is trne that Daphne was in the vicinity of that place, and that Dophen (דפן) which does not differ much in sound from Daphne, means, in the neighborhood of a place. But Constantine did not discover the particular intention of Manasseh, which was to distintinguish Antioch, the capital of Syria, from other cities of the same name, by uniting it with Daphne, a place in the neighborhood. 2d. The Mountains of Darkness, (known to the Jews familiarly by the name of "Harai Nachosheeh," (Mountains of Darkness,) which are fabled among the Jews as a territory of which nothing was known, and which, probably, existed in their imagination only; for every country optically speaking, is under the dark clouds,) afforded a refuge for a part of the ten tribes. A perpetual cloud, says Manasseh, hung over the remnant of Israel and concealed them. It is impossible to ascertain where these mountains were situated. 3d. The ten tribes found a secure retreat behind the rapid current of the Sabbatius.—Manasseh confesses his ignorance of the source of this river, and of the direction in which it runs. But he gives us a vague account of the river on the authority of a Moor, who had filled two bottles of sand from its banks, which he was accustomed to present in derision to the Jews at Lisbon, who became converts to Christianity. Manasseh assures us that a native of Poland had published, at Warsaw, within his recollection, a full description of the Sabbatius; but, unfortunately, the whole edition of the work was burnt at the request of the Jesuits.

Moses of Gironne, a celebrated cabalist, asserts that the Sabbatius is the river Gozan of the Book of Kings. Peritsol, on the contrary, affirms that the Gozan is the Ganges, and that the Sabbatius flows among the mountains of Chabor, where the Jews have established themselves in great numbers. These opposite opinions show how much confidence these Jewish doctors have placed in unfounded reports and traditions. It is for the honor of their nation that there should be such a river as the Sabbatius, and therefore they strenuously maintain its existence, notwithstanding the uniform testimony of travellers, that no such a stream can be found. They pretend also to have received letters from the kingdom of Cozar, stating that the Jews possessed great power in that country. The object of these forged letters evidently was to console the dispersed Jews, by pointing out one spot, where their countrymen were great and powerful

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Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.

Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.

m13-tf

GEO. DIETZ & CO.

132, Washington Street,

C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L

MANUFACTURERS

Importers and Dealers in

ALCOHOL, BURNING-FLUID, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.

☞ All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices. au 7

Crockery and Glass Ware

OF EVERY VARIETY AND DESCRIPTION

Selling off in quantities to suit the Wholesale or Retail Purchaser. Call and judge for yourself.

BLUMENTHAL & HIRSCH,

feb5-G&V3m 149 Clay-street.

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &C.

M'cKEE & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

and in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

S. H. MEEKER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines and Liquors,

No. 59 Front Sreet.

AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.

FINE OLD BRANDY
WINE and GIN (in Bond)
M. SUTAINE & CO's CHAMPAGNE
OLD CIDER BRANDY

d 11 2m

JOSEPH KIRNAN,

[Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of

NICKERSON & LOVETT,

Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.

HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required. To all others, he simply says—

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

jy 31—tf.

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,

m6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.

feb 12-G&V3m

KOSHER MEAT.

כשר

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont,

In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCC,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

כשר

D. WOLF,

SUCCESSORS TO

M. SELIG;

Second St. between Mission and Minna Streets.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE AN *excellent* assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON, AND VIAL,

OF a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who once honored them with their confidence.

They also have oh hand home cured *SMOKED AND SALT BEEF, TONGUES, AND SAUSSAGES* of all kinds.

☞ They employ MR. ISAAC GOLDSMITH, as שוחט

N. B. Orders to any parts of the city will be most punctually attended to on the shortest notice.

OPEN FEBRUARY 18TH.

S. LEVI,

No. 5 Washington Market, San Francisco, keeps constantly on hand the kinds of

Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.,

At the Lowest Rates.

All Marketing sent to any part of the city free of charge and at the shortest notice.

N. B. J. Goldsmith is the *Shochet*. feb 12-G&V4m

כשר

☞ The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—

LEVI & WOLFE
Y. ABRAHAMS,
M. BECK
I. GOLDSMITH.

je19

R. KRAMBACH,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CROCKERY,

Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,

CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,

No. 140 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. F. SMITH & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, NAILS, AND Agricultural and Mining Implements,

FIRE PROOF BUILDING,

No. 81 Clay street, 2d door west of Front,

jy 17.

BOARDING HOUSES, &C.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR experience,) have fitted up this splendid building with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a HOME; consequently travelers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours.

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.

REGENSBURGER & STERN.

jan29v&c5m

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF

Battery and Commercial Streets

SAN FRANCISCO,

BACHMAN & ELSASSER,

PROPRIETORS.

Removal.

MRS. STODOLE, Private Boarding and Lodging House, has removed from Sansome to 122 Commercial-st., between Montgomery and Leidesdorf.

Mrs. Stodole will be happy to accommodate her customers as heretofore. feb12-G1m

Private Boarding.

No. 18 Sansome Street, Opposite the Rassette House.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable Rooms, with or without Board.—Gentlemen can partake of Dinner only if it is preferred.

feb12-G&V3m MRS. S. L. MOISE.

Strictly כשר

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rassette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. je26

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMANN'S

—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO,

☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

for

FAMILIES

to purchase good and cheap

GROCERIES

The well known WASHINGTON GROCERY,

WASHINGTON STREET No. 137,

must be cleared from this date to the first of January, on account of the building being torn down.

The goods want no recommendation; the prices usually heap, will be reduced to the utmost limits.

Our numerous customers and others are politely invited cto give us acall, at an early day.

To Housekeepers!!

Green Kern,

The proprietor of the well known Washington Grocery, Washington street No 137, has received by the last steamer a quantity of the first quality of GREEN KERN, imported direct from Germany.

Wholesale dealers, and Housekeepers will please take notice!

☞ Washington Grocery 137 Washington St.

dec1-tf

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by

SAULMANN,

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—

No. 128 Montgomery Street,

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient warranty of the superiority of his productions. jy31—tf

כשר גענוג-פעטט על פכח

GOOSE FAT.

LEOPOLD ENGLANDER, 92 California street, has imported direct from Germany an excellent quality GOOSE FAT, which he sells at the moderate price of $1 per pound.

Families and dealers in the city and country will be served with this favorite commodity on the shortest notice. jan22-tf

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 5618, (1858.)

The Feast of Purim.

פוריס

This feast kept in commemoration of the providential deliverance of our forefathers from the designs of Haman (see Book of Esther), falls this year on Sunday and Monday, the 28th inst and the firt of March.

The name Purim is a Persian word, meaning *Lots*, from the lots cast by Haman for discovering an auspicious day for the destruction of the Jewish race in the Persian dominions, by which act the intended execution was providentially postponed eleven months. The root of the Persian word Purim is *pareh*, part, portion, and is to be found in the Latin *pars*, which is our English word *part*.

During the observance, business is carried on, and work done almost like on every other day. This, like other Jewish celebrations, has immediate reference to the great Cause of Causes—the Almighty as the guardian and protector of his creatures.

The manner in which it is observed by the Jews abroad who call themselves orthodox, has, on the whole, a moral tendency. The Purim is a time of rejoicing in the Lord, of remembering his Providence in his retribution to the wicked, and his protection of the guiltless. Tokens of mutual friendship are sent on that day from men to men and women to women. Our strict biblical and rabbinical laws of chastity do not allow the doubious attentions in the shape of presents which sensuality, in modern times, pays to the sex under the name of etiquette—. Alms are largely distributed among the poor; and great attention is paid to their comforts on this day. Rabbis and teachers also receive delicate attentions which only religion can well bestow—. Innocent mirth, and masquerades take place, to the joy of the children—When we speak of masquerades, the Christian reader must not think of our fashionable and expensive masquerades; for in the countries where the former still take place, our people know little of our modern finery or refinement.

On the other hand, the ancient manner of observance was very objectionable:

1.) We do not see how the rabbis could allow the commandment to be transgressed. Deut xxii: 5 which says: "A woman shall not put on apparel of a man, nor shall a man put on women's garments; for an abomination unto the Lord thy God are all who do this." This prohibition was intended against a certain mode of worship paid to Venus (see Moreh Nebuchim pars 3, chapter 37, and several classic authors to whom we need not refer here.) And though we have no need for such an obviatory law, there are other good reasons for the observance of it, which the Jews on Purim appear to disregard.

2.) We never can palliate their injunction to use inebriating liquors on that day [see אורח חיים תרצה founded on the absurd dictum of Megillah vii: 2]; and we are happy to state that the better feelings of our people disregard their words; for it is known that we are as sober on Purim as at any other time.

3.) Certain formulas used after the reading of the book of Esther, are highly objectionable and offensive to a religious consciousness of a more elevated moral character than that of men who lived in Asia, 1500 years ago.

Time has, however, swept away these abuses; though it is lamentable that we have gone to the other extreme, by having thrown away the wine with the lees.

The balls given in several places in America (in Europe we never heard of such) on Purim, have no religious character whatever. And though we have no special prohibition against them, the impartial reader of Moses, the prophets and the rabbis cannot fail in deciding that their object and tendencies, are objectionable on physical, moral and (of course) religious grounds. We mention this merely to defend our religious principles before the Christian reader who, finding a ball in connection with a religious festival, might be led to suppose that we lebrate some carnival which, indeed, we do not.

The Financial Crisis.

Little did the intelligent Berlin correspondent to the 'Zeitung des Judenthums' think that he, while setting to paper twenty-seven lines in the capital of Prussia, was writing the domestic, commercial and religious history of the American synagogues. We refer to a news item in our columns headed "Berlin." An examination of the article will show that the local notice from Berlin is a general history of our times.

"The Jewish community of Berlin are sorely depressed; the raging storm has prostrated all the hollow trees, has shattered even the firm oaks, and every tree in the forrest trembles, not knowing when the feller's axe will be laid to its root, if there are any roots at all—. The sword of Damocles hangs over every head, not only the speculators, but solid houses were torn down by the overflowing tide."

How many of our houses and cities will read in this their own fate and realize it, more than any sermon they have heard in their lives—to how many of our readers does the word of Nathan come home saying:" Thou art the man!"—How many have to suppress their secret wounds, for fear of exposing the rottenness within! —the state of Berlin is our history.

And where is the root of the evil? Whence do these troubles originate? Answer: In worldliness, irreligion, wantonness and luxury. The merchant, in the hot pursuit after gain, loses his time, his rest and—his soul—. "For," says the correspondent, "*it could not have come otherwise; the elegance of their houses, the finery of the ladies, the indulgeuce in worldly pleasures, had risen to an insupportable height, and the fall of many was unavoidable.*" He further alludes to a loss of the moral religious sense (*religioes-moralisher Sinn*, a term in German, which refers to a neglect of the higher religious duties in contraposition to mere ceremonies) extinguished in many during the wantonness of their business pursuits. We take up the picture and, without scrupulously examining every trait, we look at the complex, and who has set to it (the picture)? Whose striking likeness does it represent? Must not the discerning eye of the prophet retrace the features of his own lost children? Must not he, with a broken heart, exclaim with Jeremiah xx: 20: בני "They are my own children;" יצאני "they have strayed from me, ואינם and are no more!" Must not he with doelful tones, in the words of his predecessor, mourn over the ruins of Jerusalem: "Woe is me on account of my hurt! My wound is grievous—Truly this is a grief, and I have to bear it. אוהלי שודד My tent, [either the sanctuary called אוהל מועד; or he uses the word tent in reference to the simplicity of better times, in regard to which Balaam, envying those happy abodes, said: "How goodly are thy tents Oh Jacob, thy dwelling places (*mishcenoth* places of rest—which our houses are not) Oh Israel. Numbers xxiv: 5] is *shadad* destroyed through violence or oppression כל מיתרי נתקו, "and all my bonds (the ties of religion and brotherly love) are torn asunder.

Scripture Illustration.

SNAKE CHARMING.

"There is poison in them (in the wicked) like the poison of a serpent, as a deaf adder stops its ear, (will not allow itself to be fascinated or charmed) and will not hearken unto the voice of charmers, that charms ever so wisely."—Ps. lviii.: 5-6.

Our text speaks here of a power exercised by man which, in our age of unbelief, has been doubted by many. It must be an object of interest to read of a number of instances where serpents have been charmed or fascinated, as also where they exercised that awful power upon man or beast. To the objection that numbers of snake charmers have been found jugglers, we give a similar reply to that given by Justin Martyr or Tertulilian to the objection against miracles: "As the existence of spurious coin indicates the pre-existence of a genuine currency, of which the base metal is an imitation, so do spurious miracles prove the pre-existence of real wonders." This, applied to juggling snake charmers, will be a presumptive evidence of the existence of such a power in men; yet, those who cannot be convinced by such argumentation, may be satisfied by the numerous authentic facts of fascination of both men and beasts, which we shall lay before our readers. This power, applied from man upon man, is known by the familiar name of Mesmerism. Serpents Mesmerize men and beasts, and men Mesmerize serpents, as will appear from the following facts. We shall first give instances of man charming the reptiles:—

There are several passages in Scripture which allude to the commonly-received opinion in the East, that serpents are capable of being rendered docile, or at least harmless, by certain charms or incantations. The most remarkable of the text of our caption is, where the wicked are compared to "the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear, which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely;" and that of the 8th chapter of Jeremiah, "I will send serpents, cockatrices, among you, which will not be charmed." Dr. Shaw says that a belief that venomous serpents might be rendered innoxious by songs or muttered words, or by writing sentences or combinations of numbers upon scrolls of paper, prevailed through all those parts of Barbary where he travelled. In India, at the present day, the serpent charmers are a well-known division of the numerous caste of jugglers that are found in every district. Mr. Forbes, in his 'Oriental Memoirs,' appears to attach some credit to their powers of alluring the Cobra-di-Capello, and other snakes, from their hiding-places by the attraction of music. Mr. Johnson, however, in his "Scetches of India Field Sports," says, "The professed snake catchers in India are a low caste of Hindoos, wonderfully clever in catching snakes, as well as in practising the art of legerdemain: they pretend to draw them from their holes by a song, and by an instrument somewhat resembling an Irish bagpipe, on which they play a plaintive tune. The truth is, this is all done to deceive. If ever a snake comes out of a hole at the sound of their music, you may be certain that it is a tame one, trained to it, deprived of its venomous teeth, and put there for the purpose; and this you may prove, as I have often done, by killing the snake, and examining it, by which you will exasperate the men exceedingly."

"The account of Mr. Johnson," says the author of the Penny Magazine [a valuable publication] "certainly appears the more probable version of this extraordinary story; yet enough remains to surprise, in the wonderful command which these people possess over the reptiles that they have deprived of their power of injury, and taught to erect themselves and make a gentle undulating movement of the head, at certain modulated sounds. There can, we think, be no doubt that the snake is taught to do this, as the bear and the cock are taught to dance. The jugglers are very expert in the exercise of the first branch of the trade, that of catching the snakes. They discover the hole of the reptile with great ease and certainty, and digging into it, seize the animal by the tail, with the left hand, and draw the body through the other hand with extreme rapidity, till the fingers and thumb are brought up to the head. The poisonous fangs are then removed, and the creature has to commence its mysterious course of instruction. According to Mr. Johnson, however, the business of the snake-charmer is a somewhat perilous one. In catching the reptiles, they are generally provided with a hot iron to sear the flesh, should they be bitten; and the following anecdote, given by Mr. Johnson, would show that the danger is not completely avoided, even when the venomous fangs are removed.:—"A man exhibited one of his dancing cobra-di-capellos before a large party. A boy about sixteen years old was teasing the animal to make it bite him, which it actually did, and to some purpose, for in an hour after he died of the bite. The father of the boy was astonished, and protested it could not be from the bite; that the snake had no venomous teeth; and that he and the boy had often been bitten by it before, without any bad effect. On examining the snake, it was found that the former fangs were replaced by new ones, not then far out of the jaw, but sufficient to bite the boy. The old man said that he never saw or heard of such a circumstance before."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of remittances from B. Nathan, Esq., our Agent at Rough and Ready: also from Mr. M. Hyman of Sacramento, and Mr. L. A Auerbach of Drytown, for which we feel much obliged.

☞ Isador and Selig Stein will find letters at our office addressed to them.

The Jesuits in California.

[CONCLUDED FROM NO. 5, PAGE 5.]

Captain Rogers, in his voyage to the South Sea in 1710, gives an accurate account of California; he describes the natives, their habits and peculiarities, and goes on to say, "in some of their necklaces (which the Indian women were very fond of wearing) I observed two or three large pearls; and our Spanish prisoners told me that they found a great many in the Gulph of California, where the missionaries are settled; they added, that the internal part of the country, as far as the continent of Mexico, is vere fertile and pleasant, abounding in horned cattle, and all kinds of provisions. When we were standing off to sea, some of our people told me they had seen *stones, remarkably heavy, and of a glittering appearance as if they contained some kind of a metal*; but this information was given too late, or I should have taken some on board for making experiments on them."

My next extract is from a work by Father Firnando Consag, who sailed on a voyage of discovery to California, in the year 1746. He gives some very curious particulars, and says, that on the vessel sailing along the coast, they put into "a bay, which has a very delightful aspect of safety; it is rocky, with a narrow beach, which, at spring tides, is entirely under water. *The mountains* surrounding the bay have *the appearance of rich mines*."

In a Spanish work, entitled "Noticia de la California," by Miguel Venegas, printed at Madrid in 1738, and to which I am indebted for many of the above particulars, there is a full and curious act count of the inhabitants, and an interesting, though partial, history of the progress of the Jesuits' mission there, to which body the author belonged. In the fourth section of this work, Venegas

gives a description of the natural productions of California, and the following striking passage is too interesting just now to pass unnoticed:—"It is propable, says he, "that there are numerous rich mines in California, as the coast of Sonora and Pimeria are well known to contain many; in 1730, a vain was discovered on a mountain at the latter place, the ore of which, with *a very small amount of labor*, yielded so large a quantity of silver as quite surprised the Spaniards; it was uncertain with some whether it was not treasure hid there by the Indians; veins of other valuable metls have also been discovered there."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Australia.

A meeting of the Jews of Melbourne was held on the 28th Aug., for the purpose of raising a fund towards the erection of a new Synagogue, to accommodate the spiritual wants of the increasing Jewish population. The amount subscribed there and then was between £4,000 and £5,000. Among the princely donations towards the erection of the sacred fane we observe the following, and say all honor to the Israelites of Melbourne!—Messrs. D. Benjamin, £1,000; M. Benjamin, £500; Hart Bros., $200; Francis & Cohen, £200; E. Moses & Son, £175; M. Cashmore, £100; J. Levy, £100; S. Benjamin, £100; S. A. Harris, £100; Cleve Brothers, £100; Jacobs & Solomon, £50; M. & S. Marks, £50; Loerre Bros., £50; S. Josephs, £50; A. E. Cohen, £50; E. Ellis, £31 10s.; Marks & Hart, £31 10s.; Mr. & Mrs. Harris, £30; L. Myers & Son, £26 5s.; C. Davis, £25; E. L. Montefiore, £26; A. & S. De Young, £25; H. Levy, £21; M. Emanuel, £21; D. Jacobs, £21; Byfus, £21; Nath Harris, £21.

We must expect that this sum was considerably increased by donations under £20, which are not given. However, a sum of between £20,000 and £25,000, paid in cash, is a sufficient token of generosity. It must be considered that these gentlemen have other charitable institutions to support. In fact, our friends in Australia seem still to belong to the old school, in whose deeds we see bones and marrow. Thus we read in the Occident of November, 1855, that, during the distress in Palestine, Australia sent in cash as follows:—

Sidney contributed £2,000; Adalaide, £1,000; Melbourne, £1,300; Hobarttown, Van Dieman's Land, £800. This makes again. the handsome sum of about $20,000 for this one object.

Berlin.—While in other countries the financial crisis has but moderately affected Jewish commercial houses, it raged most destructively among those of Berlin. Not only speculators, but substantial houses had to fall victims to the crash. A general depression has seized the mercantile world; for the tragedy has not yet reached her closing scene.

"Many," says the correspondent to the Zeitung des Judenthums, "feel the sword of Damocles hanging over their heads, which threatens every moment to fall upon them. But it could not have been otherwise; for the luxury of their houses, the finery of the ladies, and the indulgence of worldly pleasures had risen to an insupportable excess; thus the deep fall of many was unavoidable. Perhaps these reverses will cause a return to habits of simplicity and moderation—perhaps it again will awaken the moral and religious sense which in the wantonness of their business-life was extinguished in many. In consequence of this distraction, there is no idea now of schism, which was on the eve of taking place among the (so called) reform-society. The thundering voice against infidelity was found too hard and too frequent (to be borne.) It being the object of that society to represent liberty of thinking (Geistes-Freiheit), and having for that purpose abrogated all religious forms, as Sabbath, Fasting on the day of Atonement, the sign of the Covenant, they could not see, why a general renunciation of all religion could not be allowed in their midst, and why her members could not be allowed to belong (i. e. to pay contributions) to her merely because they must join some religious faction, without having any religious ties or duties to fulfill. But in the awful visitation, even their murmuring has silenced.—See editorial.

Interesting Decision.

We copy the following judicious decision from the "Asmonean" Vol. xvii No. 14. Strange that the same organ in No. 13 reports another decision in which the *Beth Hammidrash* (a society for upholding Pharisaism) party were defendants, who, having submitted to an arbitration, endeavored to avoid the issue on the ground of its having been drawn up on a Sunday. As may be expected, the judge decided against them. The Beth Hammidrash people ought to have known, that *moral* promises are binding, though the law of the country may decide otherwise. The man who agrees to submit to an arbitration, is expected to abide by it, whether this promise was made on a sabbath or week-day. For even supposing making the agreement on a sabbath-day be wrong, the fulfilment never can be so, and remains a duty. On this ground, though gambling is a sin, the payment of gambling debts is a duty: except in instances where both parties from the beginning do not expect to pay, which in the instance before us is not the case—

Thompson, J—A grave and important question—one affecting the most cherished and sacred immunities of conscience—is here presented for our consideration. The defendant claims to be an Israelite, whose religious faith and practice is to keep the seventh day of the week as a day set apart by Divine command as the Sabbath, of rest from labor, and dedicated to the worship of God. It is provided by statute that no process shall be served on the seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday, upon any person who keeps that day as holy time. The service of such process on said day is declared to be wholly void. (Laws of 1839, p. 35) It is further provided tnat any person who shall knowingly and maliciously cause or procure any process to be served on that day shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both. (2 R. S., p. 84.) From these enactments it will be seen that it is the policy of our laws to establish every possible safeguard for the careful protection of the citizen in the free and unmolested enjoyment of his own religious faith and practice. No discrimination of creed or sect is favored. The devout may worship his Maker in the grove, the abbey, the synagogue or the church, and upon whatever day his creed may require; and while thus engaged he shall not be disturbed in his devotions by the demands of ordinary secular transactions. These enactments were not made for the purpose of accommodating the religious scruples of the Israelites only, but for the benefit of all classes of religious worshippers whose faith and practice is to observe the seventh day of the week as holy time, and who are conscientious, sincere and faithful believers in the sanctity of that day of the week. But do the facts in the case warrant the inference that the defendant's religious faith and practice is to keep that day as holy time. He was engrossed in the prosecution of secular pursuits at the very time the process referred to was served upon him. That fact alone furnishes the best evidence in the world that his practice was not to keep the seventh as a holy day of the week. A tree is known by its fruit. It would be a mockery of religion and disgrace to the faith he professes, to hold that he is entitled to the exemptions he claims at the hands of the law. The motion must be denied. with costs.

Anniversary of the Home for Orphans and Widows at New Orleans.

The anniversary of this beneficent and highly creditable institution, of which we had occasion to speak in several numbers, has taken place, on Friday the 8th of January. We have not received a full report, but we cannot but commend the manner in which, according to a notice, it was to be celebrated, and which we think a sacred duty to state. The Institute has a dignified and serious task to perform; it has to provide for the physical, moral and intellectual wants of the Widow and Orphan; and its objects find a reflex in the celebration of its anniversary. The ceremonies were inpart as follows: Prayer, pronounced by the Rev. J. K. Gutheim; an Oration, by L. L. Levy Esq.; and a Banquet—This beautiful complex of religious, intellectual and physical entertainments, ought to serve as a model to similar celebrations.

We return our sincere thanks to the Patrons of the Home, for their havingkindly remembered us by the proposal of our Health.

May our friends be enabled to continue to be help to the sufferer, and a consolation to the bereaved.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer, with dates from the East to the 20th of January, arrived on the 14th inst.

Commodore Paulding is neither reprimanded or recalled.

Gov. Wise of Virginia has expressed broad views on the Kansas policy, free from taint of any of the isms, as portrayed by others.

The winter has been extremely mild in the Northern States. The New Yorkers are fearful of the failure of the Ice crop.

A Public School at Brooklyn caught fire, and while 700 children were making their egress, some seven lives were lost by suffocation and otherwise.

A violent storm occurred New Orleans, Jan. 15th, unroofing houses, damaging steamboats, and causing the loss of several lives.

The jury gave a verdict o acquittal, on th ground of insanity, in the case of Smith who killed the President of the Tamaqua Bank, while at a hotel in Philadelphia, some months ago.

The Niagara will assist in laying the Atlantic cable next summer.

The steamer Orizaba, of the Nicaragua Line, will leave March 5th for Panama, to connect with steamer at Aspinwall for New York.

The steamer Sarah Sands, while conveying troops to India, took fire and burnt a considerable portion of the after part of the ship. Perfect discipline reigned on board, and to this fact may be ascribed their final safety.

On the 4th of January, preparations for the sixth time were to be made to launch the Great Eastern.

The Governors of several States, in their Messages, have dwelt at some length upon the recent financial crisis, and illustrated its effect upon their respective States at large.

President Buchanan declines making any further California appointments at present.

Senator Gwin has introduced a Pacific Railroad Bill—from the Missouri river to this State—which has been made the special order of business of Feb. 1st.

The flourishing town of Sonora is brilliantly lighted with gas.

Buildings are springing up rapidly in Portland, Oregon. On the 4th, the Fire Companies of Portland elected their officers.

The work on the new addition to Metropolitan Block is going forward with great rapidity. The dimensions of the new hall will be 137ft. on Montgomery-street by 65ft. on Washington-street.

The First Hebrew Benevolent Society intend celebrating their Ninth Anniversary at Musical Hall, on the evening of March 2d.

A Good Beginning.—The edition of the Weekly Phœnix, published by McGowan, at Sacramento, and intended for circulation in San Francisco, was seized last Saturday night by the Police as soon as the boat reached the wharf. The papers were seized under the order of the Board of Supervisors, to prevent the sale of obscene publications. It appears our laws are now carried out, and no longer remain as a dead letter.

California Enterprise.—In our perambulations on Wednesday, we chanced to call, says the Marysville Express, at the Organ Manufactory of Mr. Joseph Meyers, where we were shown a sweetly-toned organ, manufactured by him for the Catholic Church at Shasta. Its dimensions are 11½ft. in height, 6ft. in width, and 4ft. in depth. We learn from Mr. Meyers that he is now engaged in the construction of an organ which will be on exhibition at the next State Fair.

Nugget.—A lump of gold weighing 48oz. and valued at nearly $1,000, was recently taken out by a couple of miners from their claim at Sear's Flat, Sierra county. The Messenger says this is the largest lump ever found in the county. The mining news from that section seems to be of a highly favorable character.

Amador.—Mining at Ione City pays $3 to $5 a day to the hand, when water can be had; at Lancha Plana it pays $8 to $15 to the hand; at Muletown it pays from $3 to $5 and $12; at Drytown $5, $8 and $12 per man, if miners apply themselves.

Burning Mountain.—The Sierra Messenger learns that the mountain near Jameison continues burning, and a large portion of the surface has caved in. The fire seems to be extending deeper, and follows the stratum of the deposit into the hill. The result cannot be predicted.

☞ One is reminded of the good old days of '49 and '50 by passing up Sacramento-street, and noticing the store of Labatt Bros. True, their stock is not so extensive as it was on Clay-street, in times of yore, nor as those intended for the wholesale trade, nevertheless it is equally as suitable to the retail customer. Their friends will do well by calling and judging for themselves.

☞ Have you seen any of those new style Hats, at Meusdorffer's, which he is now opening by the J. L. Stephens? If not you had better call. *1t

San Francisco, February 2d 5618.

To the President and Board of Trustees of the Congregation "Sherith Israel," Stockton street.

Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure to presen for the acceptance of our Holy Congregation, the accompanying canopy to be used on occasion of all matrimonial alliances celebrated in our congregation; and I would respectfully suggest that the said canopy should only be used when weddings take place in the synagogue.

I hope that under this canopy all the members of our congregation who are blessed with children, may have the happiness of seeing them comfortably married according to the rites of our Holy Religion. And it is my fervent wish to see before long, that all the Bachelor portion of our community may be induced to enter the happy state, and thus tend to promote the more permanent welfare of our congregation.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant J. Jones.

Board of Trustees of Congregation "Sherith Israel."

San Francisco, February 3d 1858.

Mr. J. Jones:—Dear Sir! On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your communication with its accompanying magnificent canopy for wedding ceremonies, as a donation to our congregation.

They have also authorized me to say, that they accept it with feelings of heart-felt appreciation.

I have the honor to rrmain, Dear Sir, your most obedient Jacob Rich, Secretary
Congr. Sh. Israel.

At a meeting held on the 2d inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas a magnificent חופה [canopy] with all its appurtenances for wedding ceremonies, has been presented this day to our congregation by its worthy Vice-President J. Jones Esq., therefore be it

Resolved: That the heartfelt thank of our congregation be and is hereby tendered to him for so superb a gift, and also for his zeal and untiring efforts for the welfare of its body—

Resolved: That, while expressing our sincere wishes for the continued health and prosperity of the Donor, we hope that he may long be enabled to carry out his benevolent, and praiseworthy objects, as heretofore—

Resolved: That the Preamble together with these Resolutions, be framed and presented on behalf of the members of the congregation and signed by the President and Secretary with the official seal appended thereto—

Israel Solomon, President } Congr.
Jacob Rich, Secretary } Sh. Isr.

San Francisco Cal., Shebat 18. 5618 (February 2d. 1858.)

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.
Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colbred Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
feb12_G 4m

S. K. LABATT. J. J. LABATT.
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 162 Sacramento-street, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
feb12-G3m

DANAHER & SCHMIDT,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,
119 Montgomery-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
P. H. DANAHER. TH. E. SCHMIDT.
jan 29-G&V3m

STOLZ & CRANER,
Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroidery, Trimmings and Hosiery,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
—No. 147 Sacramento-street.—
Call and judge as to prices. Jan29-G&V2m

M. ELGUTTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
Henry Breslauer, A. Morris.
may 1

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 94 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan 22-G3m

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobber o
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 95 California-street.
feb5-G&V5m

LESZYNSKY & WOLF,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 123 Montgomery-street.
Packages sent to all parts of the city free of charge.
LESSER LESZYNSKY. LUDWIG WOLF.
jan29-G&V-1m

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

L. DINKELSPIEL. U. SIMON
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and California Streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JORBER OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, &C.
No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

DRY GOODS.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.

Embroideries, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Edgings, Laces, HUGHES & WALLACE
Hosiery, Gloves, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Furnishing Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE
Yankee Notions, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Millinery Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Ribbons, Flowers, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Dress Trimmings, HUGHES & WALLACE
Perfumeries, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.
Bonnets, Flats, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.

☞ Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.
105 & 107 Sacramento-street.
feb5-G&V5m

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.
No. 81 California St.,
One door from the Corner of Battery,
A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.

CLOTHING, &C.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK
CLOTHING!
MANUFACTURED WITH ESPECIAL CARE AND IN EVERY RESPECT SUITABLE TO THIS MARKET.
Country Merchants will do well to examine our Spring and Summer Stock:
S. MAYER & BROS.,
feb5-G4m 93 California-street.

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 174 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan22-G4m

J. FIGEL, SAN FRANCISCO. S. FIGEL, NEW YORK.
FIGEL & BROTHER
FURNISHING GOODS!
Gents and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Direct from New York, by every steamer and by clipper-ships, thus enabling us to dispose of the same at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.
Call and judge for yourself, at
191 Clay st, near Kearny.
Our BRANCH STORE is in MARYSVILLE, Empire Block, Second street, near D street, where our friends in the interior can procure their supplies at. San Francisco prices jan29-G&V5m

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monniaes, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER.
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,
&C., &C.,
Battery-street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL,
Office, in New York, No. 72 William-street, up stairs.
feb12-G4m

The "Israelite."
E. LEVY is hereby authorized to canvass for and collect subscriptions for the above paper.
M. SPORBORG,
feb5-2m Agent for California and Oregon.

INSURANCE.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - - $150,000.
Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.
Directors in London.
SIR JOHN MUSGROVE, Bart.....Chairman.
FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq.....Dep. Chairman.
John Adis, Esq. F. B. Carr, Esq.
R. Huggins, Esq. C. S. Buttler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq. John Laurie, M. P.
J. D. Brown, Esq. J. G. Hammach, Esq
Robert Main, Esq. W. Scolefield. M. P.
Manager.....GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.
Trustees in New York.
J. L. Aspinwall, Esq. Geo. Curtis, Esq. W. Sherman. Esq.
Directors in New York.
S. K. Everett, Esq. Robert Haydock, Esq.
B. A. Mumford, Esq. James Harper, Esq.
Wm. L. Ling, Esq. Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq. William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, $8,000,000.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

Northern Assurance Company.
(ESTABLISHED 1836.)
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,259,760.
HEAD OFFICES:
LONDON.....No. 1 Moorgate Street.
ABERDEEN.....No. 3, King street.
BELFAST.....No. 42 Waring street.
DUNDEE.....No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.
EDINBURGH.....No. 20 St. Andrew's Place.
GLASGOW.....No. 19 St Vincent Place.

THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company was held on the 12th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the policy holders:

Fire Department.

Premiums for the year	£91,306 3s. 6d
which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net balance of	£14,572 15s. 6d.

Life Department.

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the year	£9,814 11 02
Renewal Premiums and Interest	58,148 7 01
Total Revenue for the year	£67,962 18 03
Claims during the year	14,966 6 10
Number of Policies current, 3986, for capital sums amounting to	£1,832,798 04 0

Financial Position.

Amount of Accumulated Funds,	£342,535 00 0
Revenue from all sources	161,498 07 1

Dividend.
The directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent., free of Income Tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	FIRE DEPT £ s. d.	LIFE DEPT. £ s. d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853	13,431 13 9	39,357 4 9
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854	29,834 4 7	42,358 12 4
Revenue from 1st May, 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855, (nine months)	37,303 0 0	35,574 2 11
Revenue from 1st Febr'y. 1855, to 31st Jan'y 1856	77,850 19 9	62,184 7 11
Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1856, to 31st Jan'y, 1857, dated June 16, 1857.	91,306 3 6	67,962 18 1

SMITH, BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner California and Battery sts.,
au 14-tf San Francisco.

MUSIC.
Musical Instruments, Toys,
AND
VARIETIES OF CHOICE DESCRIPTION.
Wholesale and Retail.
Call and judge.
ATWILL & CO.,
jan29-G&V2m 172 Washington-street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Floride Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.
FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
56 Front-street.
Orders promptly attended to. feb12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.
J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Battery-streets.
feb12. G&V3m

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,
—X—
A. WASSERMANN CO.
No. 88 SACRAMENTO ST. Up Stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC

HATS, CAPS, &C.

FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED
AT THE LATE
STATE FAIR,
.... BY ....
COLLINS & TIFFANY,
WHO invite the public to their well known establishment, at
No. 171 Washington Street,
(Late of 157 Commercial street,)
They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.
☞ HATS made to order. ☜
oct 30-1m

L. WARSZAUR,
Importer and Jobber n
HATS & CAPS,
109 Sacramento Street,
(or No. 3 Custom House Block,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
feb5. G&V4m

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
ja30—3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
f5G3

ALEXANDER & LEVY,
Paper Box Manufacturers,
82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.)
All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually executed, at the lowest prices.
☞ Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every description. jan 22-G&V 1m

BANKING, EXPRESS, &C.

WELLS. FARGO & CO.,

EXPRESS

AND

BANKING COMPANY,

OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, $600,000.

SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—

WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast—

SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,.. West and Canada West.
UNITED EXPRESS CO.....East and West.
HARNDEN EXPRESS CO.....South and West.
NATIONAL EXPRESS CO....North and Canada East.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY.....England, Germany and France.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE

IN SUMS TO SUIT

On all the Cities of the

United States and Canada,

Union Bank of London,

London;

Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Advances made on Gold Dust consigned for assay—Deposits received—both general and special.

COLLECTIONS MADE

And General Express Business promptly attended to.

LOUIS McLANE, J.,
General Agent for California.
G. W. BELL, Superintendent Banking Department.
SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendent Express Department. fe18

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,

MELTERS,

ASSAYERS AND COINERS,

No. 104 Montgomery Street,

NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.

ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.

All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

NEW YORK, ugust, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

R. H. VANCE;

Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the

THIRD TIME

RECEIVED AGAINST ALL

COMPETITORS,

Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting

AMBROTYPES

for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.

I hereby denounce all Pictures taken an glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.

Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.

If you want a good picture, go VANCE'S corner of **Sacramento and Montgomery streets.** feb20

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

Corner Washington and Dupont streets,

PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several years residence en this city, gained and secured the custom and confidence of, not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.

His prices, from the moderate sum of **$1** up to **$25**, renders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratfication here, or agreeably to surprise a loving friend in the At antic States, or in Europe. jy 10

HEBREW SCHOOL.

INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious Instruction of our Children, under the superintendence of DR. ECKMAN, is open for children of both sexes. It is kept at

No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)

SCHOOL HOURS:

SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

The School is free to all. Only those who are able are expected to pay a moderate charge

THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH,

—AND—

THE DEBORAH. IN GERMAN,

JEWISH NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED BY Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, of Cincinnati. The above periodicals will be supplied by mail, or otherwise, at the price of $3 per year, for the Israelite, and $4 for both, in one wrapper. Apply to the publisher of the *Weekly Gleaner* San Francisco. ap8

AUCTION HOUSES, &C.

AARON VAN VLECK,

AUCTIONEER,

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.

Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ap8

T. J. L. SMILEY. GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, } Regular Catalogue Sales of Boots, Brogans, Clothing, Hats, Caps Blankets. ap8

H. M. NEWHALL, E. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.

MARBLE MONUMENT.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

HELLEN WINGATE.

[Successor to Wingate and Massey,]

UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURnisher, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.

Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies or shiment to the Atlantic States.

N. B, — Charges moderate. HELLEN WINGATE,
161 Sacramento street, south side.

Programme

of

Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

March 7th—Lecture: Literary Culture, by a gentleman who has kindly voluntered——Recitation: 'Speech in U. S. Senate' by Solomons——Recitation: 'Foreign languages by Bernhard Simon.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the undersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will admit, of their being placed on Debate during March and April.

E. Levy, L. Strasser, D. Cohn } Committee on Debates, Lectures &c.

San Francisco, Feb. 19th, 1858.

A Loan of $2000.

THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this may interest, may apply to

je24 B. ASHIM, 118 Sacramento street.

JEWELRY.

JEWELRY.

H. M. LEWIS,

WATCH MAKER

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF

Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.

☞ Remember the number, 189 CLAY STR EET.

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,

GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

177, WASHINGTON STREET, San Francisco.

je12

ROBERT JOSEPHI,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

WATCHES,

AND

GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

171 Washington-street, up-stairs, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Country orders promptly attended to, and general commissions executed.

☞ N. B. No business connection with Isaac S. Josephi. jan29-G&V3m

M. M. LEWIS,

Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE.

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb18

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,
Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

PYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &C.

C. C. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

AND

Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

—AND—

Block Work.

Has removed to No. 166 Clay Street

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.

DENTIST

Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his paofession, at his offiice, **161** Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

DR. H. AUSTIN,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

182 WASHINGTON STREET,

☞ Prices greatly reduced.

☞ ADVICE GRATIS. ☜

A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

ROBERT SANDER & CO.,

APOTHECARIES,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Montgomery, Opposite the Express Building.

Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. Sander, whose experience is well established.

feb5-G&V3m

CARL PRECHT,

Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.

Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

223 Dupont street, near to Washington.

jy 10

DR. T. REGENSBURGER,

PHYSICIANS AND URGEON.

NO. 224 STOCKTGN STREET,

Between Clay and Washington streets,

je19-3m San Francisco.

REMOVAL.

Elias Woolf,

CHIEF מוהל

Has removed from Pine street to 238 Stockton street east side, one door from Washington,

He will be happy to attend on those who may please to hor on him with their confidence

ALBERT KUNER,

SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,

167 Washington Street, San Francisco.

NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap8

STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. T. PIDWELL,

Wholesale and Retail

F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E D-E-A-L-E-R-,

No. 140, North side of Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

—o—

Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

—o—

☞ Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. se4

MERCER & BERNHEIM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STEAM

CANDY MANUFACTURERS,

No. 136 Kearny Street,

Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.

In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.

Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
mar6-3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

School Notice.

On inquiry, we beg to state to those parents who hesitate sending their children to our Religious School, on account of their objection to having them instructed gratuitously, that our object for not making any charge since our first arrival here was, not because we thought that we ought to labor for nothing, (as we have done for the past three years,) but on the ground of our conviction that the teacher of religion, who honestly spends his time for the benefit of a community, ought to have at least his *wants* supplied by them and not to be beholden to one side for a pittance to individual parents, nor ought parents to be taxed individually with an expense which, though trifling, may, in a country where all is in a vaccillating state, be beyond their means. On this consideration, we left the matter of payment, to the option of the parents; yet we have to bring it to their notice that, while it is our duty to instruct any child gratuitously, we are justified in expecting that support which our efforts merit and our wants require.

Answer to Charade No. 5 in No. 5.

No. 5.—*Hammer-Smith.*

Enigma No. 7.

A word there is, five syllables contains,
Take one away, no syllable remains.

No. 8.

Take half a car*man*, and a whole country, and form the name of a beautiful flower.

Something to touch the Heart.

Alexander, during his march into Africa, came to a people dwelling in peaceful huts, who knew neither war nor conquest. Gold being offered to him, he refused it, saying, that his sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants. Stay with us, says the Chief, as long as it pleaseth thee. During this interview with the African Chief, two of his subjects brought a cause before him for judgement. The dispute was this; The one had bought of another a piece of ground, which, after the purchase, was found to contain a treasure, for which he felt himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive any thing, stating that when he sold the ground he sold it with all the advantages apparent or concealed, which it might be found to afford. Said the Chief, looking at the one, "you have a son," and to the other, "you have a daughter;" let them be married, and the treasure be given to them as a dowry." Alexander was astonished. And what, said the Chief, would have been the decision in your country? We should have dismissed the parties, said Alexander, and seized the treasure for the King's use. And does the sun shine in your country? said the chief; does the rain fall there? are there any cattle which feed upon herbs and green grass? Certainly, said Alexander. Ah, said the Chief, it is for the sake of this innocent cattle, that the Great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall, and the grass to grow in your country.

Hebrath Bikur U Kadischa.

The anniversary of the Chebra *Bikur Cholim Ukadischa* was celebrated at Kind's Hotel, Ludlow street, on Monday evening, January 4th, when about 150 persons sat down to dinner, after which, according to the custom of the Chebra, prayers for the repose of the souls of deceased members were read and which took a long time in the delivery. This practice, most dissonant with time and occasion, should be performed in the Synagogue.

The duty performed, toasts were introduced in the following order:

1. Religious Liberty.
2. The House of Israel.
3. The land we live in.
4. Education.

The Rev Dr. Raphall, who spoke in German, responded to the first toast.

The Rev. Dr. Fischel responded to the 2d sentiment; Rev. S. M. Isaacs to the 3d, and Dr. Waterman to the fourth toast. We would give a synopsis of the responses, were it not for want of space.

☞ Have you inspected the New Spring Goods so judiciously selected and just received by Hughes & Wallace, Sacramento-street? If not, you had better call before purchasing elsewhere, where you may rely upon only the lowest prices being asked! 1t*

To Preserve Milk.—Provide bottles which must be perfect,y clean. sweet, and dry; draw the milk from the cow in the bottles, and as they are filled, immediately cork them well up, and fasten the corks with pack thread or wire. Then spread a little straw at the botom of a boiler, on which place bottles with straw between them, until the boiler contains a sufficient quantity. Fill it up with cold water; heat the water, and as soon as it begins to boil, draw the fire, and let the whole gradually cool. When quite cold, take the bottles and pack them in saw dust, in hampers, and stow them in the coolest part of the house. Milk preserved in this manner, and allowed to remain even eighteen months in the bottles, will be sweet as when first milked from the cow.

Damp Walls.—The following method is recomended to prevent the effect of damp walls on paper in rooms:—Line the damp part of the wall with sheet lead rolled very thin, and fastened up with small copper nails. It may be imediately covered with paper. The lead is not to be thicker than that which lines tea-chests.

—Take council of him who is greater, and of him who is less, than yourself, and then recur to your own judgement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Invitation.

Our mutual friends and the public in general are hereby respectfully invited, without further solicitation, to attend our marriage ceremony, to take place at the Syuagogue, on Broadway, (Congregation Emanu-El) on Wednesday Feb. 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Respectfully,
JACOB HOCHSTADTER.
PHEBE MAY.

fe19-G1t

Information Wanted.

Our readers will oblige us by giving any information they may be able to furnish about a Mr. JACOB LIBSCHUTZ, formerly a resident of Wolkowitz, Russia. On his arrival in this country, he lived some time in Pittsburgh, Pa., then in St. Louis, Mo.; from thence, after a short stay at New Orleans, he came to California, arriving here in 1853. At San Francisco, he lodged, for a while, with the Shochat—afterwards he went to Sacramento, and to Placerville, where he, according to his letters, was engaged in the Daguerrean business from 1854 to 1855. Since that time, no information has been received him. Should any of our reader readers be able to give us a clue to his whereabouts, we shall feel greatly obliged. feb-19-1m

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukdosha.

At a Meeting held on the 14th inst., the following Officers were elected for the ensuing term: L. King, President; J. Caro, Vice President; S. Craner, Recording Secretary; M. B. Ashim, Treasurer, and Messrs. A. B. Ephraim, Max Harris, J. Meyer, A. J. Brunn, W. Green Trustees. feb19-1t*

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.

This Society will hold its Regular Meetings at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington-street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at, 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.
Simon Craner, Secretary. feb5-tf

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order e in vited to attend.

Julius Caro, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY BALL
In Aid of the Funds of the
First Hebrew Benevolent Society,
AT MUSICAL HALL,
Tuesday, March 2d, 1858.

COMMITTEE.
Jacob Rich, President.
Seixas Solomons, J. P. Davies,
H. L. Kohn, L. King,
A. Hoffman.

Tickets $5—to be had of the Committee.
Feb. 12, 1858. 1 mo

A. KOHLER
178 Washington St.
& 276 Stockton St.
SAN FRANCISCO
DIRECT IMPORTER
of
Musical Instruments
Genuine
ITALIAN & ROMAN
STRINGS
SHEET MUSIC. MUSIC BOOKS
FANCY GOODS & TOYS
TO THE LADIES!
A. KOHLER
HAS JUST RECEIVED
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT
STOCK
—OF—
FANCY GOODS
EVER IMPROTED INTO SAN FRANCISCO.
PAINTINGS ON CANVAS AND GLASS,
LITHOGRAPHS,
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND INLAID
WORK BOXES AND WRITING DESKS,
FURNISHED RETICULES AND CABAS,
FLOWER VASES,
Of every description, and of the most beautiful patterns,
TOILET BOTTLES
COFFEE AND TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
CARD CASES,
CIGAR CASES,
OPERA GLASSES,
PORTFOLIOS,
—An invoice of—
LADIES' PARASOLS,
WATCH CASES, FANS,
THERMOMETERS.
—Ornamented—
IVORY BREASTPINS,
a new and beautiful article;
RIDING WHIPS, &C., &C., &C.
TOYS,
OF EVERY KNOWN VARIETY!
Enough for all the children this side of the Rocky Mountains—and a thousand other articles impossible to mention here—all the most beautiful that the ladies ever set eyes on.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
....OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS....
ROMAN AND ITALIAN VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, Fresh every month;
Sheet Music,
THE LATEST PIECES BY EVERY STEAMER.
Orders from the Country executed with the strictest attention and promptness.
☞ I wish it distinctly understood that, should the above not be the case, the articles may be returned; and, further, I guarantee my Musical Instruments to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.
☞ Call and judge for yourselves
A. KOHLER,
178 Washington St. and
276 Stockton Street.
feb19-3m

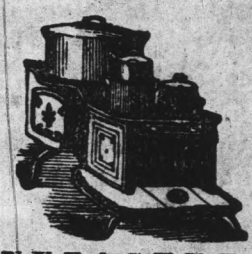
FRENCH HATS.

Mens', Boys' and Children's, of All Descriptions,
Purchased in Paris expressly for this Market, by Mr. Sunder, who is now in Paris.
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER!
GEO. SUNDER, 84 Battery-street.
feb19-G3m

S. UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.
UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No. 84 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

H. W. STEIN,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in
Gentlemen's Clothing
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
Corner Clay and Montgomery-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand, a large assortment of
Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
feb19-G4m

M. MORITZ, & CO.,
Importer and Dealer in Stoves,



MANUFACTURERS
OF
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares, &c., &c.,
148 Clay Street, San Francisco.
N. B. All kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
feb19-G6m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.,
97 Battery-street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

Steckler's Exchange.
66 Sansome-street, between California and Pine.

Private Boarding.

The Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, and renovated the same throughout. No pains will be spared to render this Establishment a complete home to those who will honor him with their patronage.

Mr. S. and Lady being well known, there is no need for comments as to the domestic comfort of the Boarders being invariably considered. feb19-G3m

מצות על פסח

Matzoth! מצות **Matzoth!**

We beg leave to announce to the Hebrew Community o California and Oregon that the contract for baking the MATZOTH for the ensuing Passover (Pesach) has been awarded us. Having baked the best kind of Matzoth last year, we shall certainly give entire satisfaction this year.

All orders to be left at the Oriental Bakery, Vallejo-st. between Stockton and Powell streets.

N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to and orders in the City sent to any part free of charge.

feb19-G1m E. ADLER.

מצות על פסח

The members of the Beth-Hammidrash will this year (as they did last) bake "Matzoth," according to the strict regulations of the Rabbines.

They will endeavor (by the quality of the flour and the punctuality with which city and csuntry orders will be executed) to merit the confidence of those who may favor them with their custom.

☞ Orders for the country should be sent in at an early date. Apply to

S. Silverstone, 186 Clay street.

מצות על פסח

The Committee for Matzroth of the Congregation Emanuel are authorized to receive Proposals from contractors. Parties who wish to take the contract, should apply early to the undersigned, specifying terms and other particulars.

A. TANDLER
feb12-1m Chairman of the Commitee.

B. HERENGHI,

Importer and wholesale Dealer IN
Jewelry,
Watches,
Gold Pens, Silver and Plated Ware,
Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,
No. 5 Custom House Block.
feb5-tf